of the Palestine Mandate on Great Britain. Considerable sums of money were collected by the Zionist Organization through its two funds, the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayessod, which enabled it to purchase big compact areas of land in the Emek Jesreel and in the coastal plain, and to proceed with systematic colonization. At the same time an experimental station was founded for scientific research into agricultural problems. For colonists only younger people were chosen who had received a few years of agricultural training. A mixed type of agriculture was introduced into the new colonies, based on dairying, but combining with it the cultivation of cereals, fodder, and vegetables, poultry farming, bee-keeping, and plantations. The colonies consist either of independent homesteads *(moschaw owdim),* each settler working his own land, or collectively organized *(kvuzah),* a group of settlers working a larger farm in common, and jointly owning even the farm buildings and stock.

The land of the Zionist colonies is the property of the National Fund and is given to the settlers on a perpetual lease. They receive, as a rule, 100-150 dunam[1] land, of which about 5 dunam are irrigated, the whole being worth about £500. The further cost of settlement (£600-£700 per family), is covered by loans from the Keren Hayessod.

Recently, the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayessod have helped settlers wishing to plant small orange groves, by giving them 15-25 dunam irrigable land in the coastal plain, and loans.

Altogether between 1919 and 1933 some 50 new colonies were founded by the Keren JEEayessod, by the P.I.C.A. (Palestine Jewish Colonization Association, a subsidiary company of the LC.A.), or by private enterprise. The area of orange groves planted by Jews with private means has risen from 10,000 dunam in 1924 to more than 100,000 in 1933; these plantations yield good returns, as the Jaffa

[1] Four dunam = one acre.